

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 35. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY JOHN NORVELL.

¶ The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL- LARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

¶ The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, no goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to an ad valorem duty, shall be admitted to entry with the collector of the district into which the same are brought, unless the owner, consignee, or other importers of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall produce to such collector the original invoice thereof; but the same shall be deposited, and remain, in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, until such invoice shall be produced:

Provided, however, That in all cases where such goods, wares or merchandise shall have been imported from a port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, if such invoice or invoices be not produced in six months, and from the Cape of Good Hope, or any port or place beyond the same, within nine months from the time of such importation, then the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be appraised, and the duties estimated thereon, in the manner hereinafter directed:

And provided, always, That this prohibition shall not extend to such goods, wares or merchandise, as shall have been taken from a wreck.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered, if, in his judgment, the circumstances under which such goods, wares or merchandise shall have been imported, or any other circumstances, connected therewith, render it expedient, to direct the collector in whose district such goods, wares or merchandise may be, to admit the same to entry, on an appraisement duly made thereof, in the manner hereinafter prescribed:

Provided, The owner, agent, consignee or importer of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall first give bond, with sufficient sureties to the United States, to produce to such collector the invoice of such goods, wares or merchandise, within eight months, if the same were imported from any port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, and within fifteen months, if from the Cape of Good Hope, or any port or place beyond the same, and to pay any amount of duty to which it shall appear, by such invoice, the said goods, wares or merchandise were subject, over and above the amount of duties estimated on the said appraisement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when an entry shall be made with any collector, of any goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the U. States, and subject to an ad valorem duty, the person making such entry shall, if he be owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, declare the same on oath, and if he be not the owner, shall declare on the name and residence of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares and merchandise, shall be estimated by adding twenty per cent to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any island, port or place beyond the same, and ten per cent, on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place or country, including all charges, except commissions, outside packages, and insurance.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the oath now required by law to be taken by any owner, consignee, agent or importer, on the entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, such owner, consignee, agent or importer, shall, on the entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, so imported, and subject to an ad valorem duty, declare on oath that the invoice produced by him exhibits the true value of such goods, wares or merchandise, in their actual state of manufacture, at the place from which the same were imported.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That when goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, subject to an ad valorem duty, shall be consigned to any person, to be entered by him, and to be delivered to order, to any other person, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be deposited and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner, until the person authorized to

receive them shall appear and make the selection necessary to the due execution of this act, or (if such person shall not reside at the place of such importation) until the invoice of such goods, wares and merchandise, accompanied by a notarial act of his having taken the said oath, shall be produced to the collector in whose district such goods, wares or merchandise may be: **Provided, That if the provisions of this section shall not be complied with in four months from the time of the importation of such goods, wares or merchandise, the same shall be subject to the appraisement required by this act.**

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That when goods, wares or merchandise, imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, shall be reshipped and transported coastwise, from one district to another, in the packages in which the same were imported, an invoice, or a copy of such invoice, verified by the additional oath required by the fifth section of this act, and certified under the official seal of the collector with whom the entry on the importation of such goods, wares or merchandise was made, shall be produced at the port to which the same shall be transported, and the same inspection of such goods, wares or merchandise shall be made, as if they had been brought direct from a foreign port or place; and if the invoice, verified as aforesaid, shall not be so produced, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be deposited and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner thereof, until the invoice, verified and certified in the manner above required, shall be produced; and goods, wares or merchandise imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, may be transported coastwise, to one or more districts within the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That any goods, wares or merchandise imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons residing, and, at the time of such importation, being, out of the United States, shall not be admitted to entry, after six months from the passage of this act, and if imported from a port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, or, after fifteen months from the passage thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, such invoice or invoices be not produced in six months, and from the Cape of Good Hope, or any port or place beyond the same, within nine months from the time of such importation, then the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be appraised, and the duties estimated thereon, in the manner hereinafter directed:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs shall be required to cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package at least out of every fifty packages, of every invoice of goods, wares or merchandise imported into their respective districts, to be opened and examined, and if the same shall be found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, a full inspection of such goods, wares or merchandise as may be included in the same entry, shall be made; and if any package is found to contain any article not described in the invoice, the whole package shall be forfeited, and in case such goods, wares or merchandise shall be subject to an ad valorem duty, the same proceedings shall be had, and the same penalties shall be incurred, as are provided in the eleventh section of this act: **Provided, That nothing herein contained shall save from forfeiture any package having in it any article not described in the invoice.**

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the appraised value of any goods, wares or merchandise, appraised under this, or any other act concerning imports and tonnage, shall exceed, by less than twenty-five per cent, the invoice value thereof, such appraised value shall be considered the true value of such goods, wares or merchandise, upon which the duty is to be required, by twenty-five per cent, the invoice price thereof, then, in addition to the ten or twenty per cent, as the case may be, laid upon correct and regular invoices according to law, there shall be added fifty per cent. on the appraised value on which aggregate amount, the duties on such goods, wares or merchandise shall be estimated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That whenever, in the opinion of the collector, there shall be just grounds to suspect that goods, wares or merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, and imported into his district, have been invoiced below the true value of such goods, wares or merchandise, in their actual state of manufacture at the place from which they were imported, such collector shall direct the same to be appraised in the manner prescribed by the ninth section of this act; and if the value at which the same shall be appraised shall exceed, by twenty-five per cent, the invoice price thereof, then, in addition to the ten or twenty per cent, as the case may be, laid upon correct and regular invoices according to law, there shall be added fifty per cent. on the appraised value on which aggregate amount, the duties on such goods, wares or merchandise shall be estimated.

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POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CONTINENTAL.

MONTGOMERY'S RETURN.

Suggested by the removal of the remains of that meritorious, but unfortunate officer, from Quebec, where they had reposed 42 years, to New-York, for reinterment in St. Paul's church.

Mourfully over the billows of blue,
At evening, the murmurs of sorrowing came
Proudly the banners of liberty flew,
And the weepers repeated the ever-dear name,
Montgomery's name, Montgomery's name.
He fell in the flower of his life and his fame.

Say, did he come in his splendor and pride,
His sword clad with glory, & joyous his plume?
Quickly 'o quickly! the combatant died;
By the walls of the despot he met with his doom;
Montgomery fell in his splendor and bloom,
And after long years his hath come from his tomb.

Sing, for he comes without courser or spear,
No light in his eye, and no pride on his crest
Mourn, for the weepers are strewing his bier;
The power and skill of his arm are suppress'd,
Cold is the heart that once beat in his breast,
And his country is bearing him to his rest.

Long has he slept in the soil where he fell,
And joyous, tho' late, is the warrior's return:
Alas! that so long with the foe he should dwell!
But his country has fash'd a merited urn,
For the man who was foremost the despot to spurn,
Where the lamp of his glory for ever shall burn.

A. K.

EPGRAM.

A mantling smile of pleasure spoke
In Delia's eye of gent'le blue,
When first my lips had silence broke,
And told a passion soft and true.

I caught her hand with transports wild,
"Oh Delia! do you love me, then?"
"Ah yes," she cried, and archly smil'd,
"My Bible bids me love—all men."

Latest from Europe.

From a London paper, June 3.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

A large body of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre met yesterday to hear the reports of their general and sub-committee. The two reports were equally decided in their description of the ruined state of the finances of the concern; the debts were calculated at 80,000l. and the loss per night was averaged at 100l.

To close or let the theatre seemed the only alternative, and as a purchaser could scarcely be expected to come forward under present circumstances, it seemed to be considered as the most advisable step to keep the theatre closed, after the present season, till the incumbrances upon it were removed or alleviated. Meanwhile, the bill now before parliament was recommended, with certain modifications, as the only mode of raising money, and, consequently, the only means of saving the theatre from instant ruin. Mr. Kean, in the course of the discussion, stated that, though as an actor he must repeat the degrading proposal of reducing the salaries of the performers, yet he and his brotherhood felt so much for the impoverished state of the theatre that they had offered to play three weeks gratuitously. This offer, however, had been rejected. As a proof that he did not despair of the theatre, if properly managed, he had just purchased another 500l. share.

LONDON, June 8.

We have received Paris papers of Friday last.

The Austrian army, with the exception of that part now forming a corps of the army of cooperation in France, has been put on the peace establishment. We believe that the distressed state of the finances of Austria was the principal cause of this measure; but it is a fortunate circumstance for Europe, as it may induce the other great powers to lay aside their attitude of mutual defence, and sacrifice the splendor of royal pride to the comforts and welfare of their people.

British Emigration.—We have to touch more than once on this painful topic, and we are again compelled to refer to it.—Whatever may be the real cause, it is too true that the mania has

taken deep hold of the population of this port and the neighboring parts around, large portions of which have resolved and are resolving to become inhabitants of the American land. During the past and present week in particular, many have embarked; among others, Mr. Hornbrook, a woollen manufacturer, from the neighborhood of Tavistock, who is said to have taken the whole of his establishment, consisting of sixteen men and apprentices, and four women, for the avowed purpose of carrying on his future concern at Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America. We could mention other names, which the public would hear with some surprise. A silversmith at Plymouth is employed almost from morning to night, to receive the emigrants with gold and silver in exchange for bank paper; and were we to state the amount thus exchanged, and which therefore may be considered as totally lost, as well as the possessors, to the mother country, it would be quite evidence enough, if any be wanting, of the spirit of emigration.

On Tuesday morning the attention of the inhabitants of Penrith was attracted by the appearance of a large wagon, stupendously laden with household furniture, &c. and with women and children; by the side of which walked a number of men—the whole comprising several families, who were proceeding from Alston to Liverpool, there to take shipping for America. The sight of nearly 80 of our fellow countrymen, compelled by the privations attendant on a remorseless system of profuseness and taxation, to bid adieu forever to the land of our fathers, could not fail to a-

waken in the breasts of the spectators sympathetic emotions.

LONDON, June 6.

By the most recent accounts from Spain, it appears that a change in the administration of the government is much whispered in Madrid; and it is added, that the vigor, firmness, and judgment of the Duke of San Carlos, are so generally applauded, and so often approved, in conversation, by the King, that the public opinion is, that his Excellency will soon return as the Prime Minister of his Sovereign, whose friend and favorite he has long been. Spain never needed an energetic and wise Administration more than at the present moment, when her affairs are so deeply involved with her own colonies, with Portugal and North America.

June 8.

Our private correspondence this day from Paris, is of extensive interest and importance—it is therein stated, that what are called the ultra-royalists in France have appealed to the allied powers against the present ministry, and the system pursued by them; representing the danger that must result to the existing settlement, should the army of occupation be withdrawn, while the king continues in their hands, and is directed by their councils. This is indeed a bold measure; proceeding, we would hope, from exaggerated fears, though we can readily conceive that men who have suffered to the degree to which some of those have suffered, to whom a too ardent royalism is imputed, may feel from past experience that they have strong cause for future apprehension. Would to God that those whom they consider as their enemies, may prove to them that their fears are groundless—Our readers may recollect a passage in one of Mr. Burke's pamphlets, wherein he charges Mr. Fox with having an agent at St. Petersburg, with a view to procure support for his own political opinions from that court. The act imputed to the persons mentioned in our private correspondence is of a similar nature, but is rendered much more important by the time and circumstance under which it is performed.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On the 2d of June Sir Francis Burdett, seconded by Lord Cochrane, moved the following resolutions, in the House of Commons:

"1.—That it is expedient and necessary to admit to a participation in the election suffrage all such persons as, being of the male sex, of mature age, and of sound mind, shall, during a determinate time antecedent to the day of election, have been resident either as householders or inmates, within the district or place in which they are called upon to vote.

"2.—That the territory of Great Britain and Ireland, taken together, ought to be divided into six hundred and fifty-eight election districts, as nearly equal to each other in population as consistent with local convenience they may be; and, that each such election district ought to return one representative and no more.

"3.—That for the prevention of unnecessary delay, vexation and expense, as well as of fraud, violence, disorder and wild elections, the election in each district ought to be begun and ended on the same day, and that day ought to be the same for all districts; and that for this purpose not only the *pr. of title*, but also every operation requiring more time than is necessary for the delivery of the vote, ought to be accomplished on some day or days, antecedent to the day of election, and that the title *a vote* should be the same for every elector, and so simple as not to be subject to dispute.

"4.—That for the more effectually securing the attainment of the above objects, the election districts ought to be sub-divided into sub-districts, for the reception of votes in such number and situations as local convenience may require.

"5.—That for securing the freedom of election the mode of voting ought to be by ballot.

"6.—That for more effectually securing the unity of will and opinion, as between the people and their representatives, a fresh election of the members of this House ought to take place, once in every year at the least, saving to the crown its prerogative of dissolving parliament at any time, and thereupon, after the necessary interval, summoning a fresh Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Brougham, a celebrated opposition member, but who disapproved of the Resolutions and the doctrine of Universal Suffrage, and Annual Elections, the house passed to the order of the day—106 to 2 (Sir F. and Lord C.)

NEW YORK, August 10.

The fast sailing ship Rubicon, Holdridge, arrived yesterday from Havre.—Captain H. has favored the editors with a fil of Paris papers to the 23d June, and a copy of the London Sunday Observer of the 21st of that month, but they are wholly destitute of news. The latter is filled with the subject of the election.—Sir George Cockburn and John Carter, Esq. were elected to parliament for the Borough of Plymouth, without opposition.

The Rubicon has on board six hundred thousand dollars in specie, we understand 5 frank pieces, principally for the United States Bank.

The United Kingdom was in the agitation of a general election. Business was suspended for a time, and the military, who are not allowed to remain in the vicinity of the polls during the voting, were continually passing from post to pillow. Many members had already been returned, and numerous old ones declined being candidates. From all

appearances the ministerial majority will not be diminished. Mr. Wooler, the printer of the Black Dwarf, was a candidate for Coventry. The other candidate is a bookseller. One of the candidates for Westminster is captain Maxwell, who silenced the Chinese fort near Canton.

The chief topic of speculation on the continent was the approaching congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The French king has granted leave to Gen. Savary, (Duke of Rovigo) to visit America.

The weather in Europe has been very hot; but the rains have been abundant,

and the promise of plenty is as bright as the assurance of peace.

Prince Oscar, son of King Charles 14th, (Bernadotte) is appointed lieutenant general of the Norwegian army. [He was 19 years old the 4th July last.

The Spanish government has again officially announced, that they shall treat all foreigners found in arms in South America as rebels, and punish them accordingly.

Paris paper reports, that an earthquake had swalloped up the ancient city of Phillipoli, in Romania, and destroyed 70,000 of its inhabitants. An earthquake in Turkey is not a rare piece of news in a Paris paper.

LONDON, June 6.

By the most recent accounts from Spain, it appears that a change in the administration of the government is much whispered in Madrid; and it is added, that the vigor, firmness, and judgment of the Duke of San Carlos, are so generally applauded, and so often approved, in conversation, by the King, that the public opinion is, that his Excellency will soon return as the Prime Minister of his Sovereign, whose friend and favorite he has long been. Spain never needed an energetic and wise Administration more than at the present moment, when her affairs are so deeply involved with her own colonies, with Portugal and North America.

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LONDON, June 17.

This morning we received Paris papers of Sunday last. An article from Madrid states, that an expedition has at length sailed from Cadiz for South America, but it consists only of 2000 men and a frigate, a force as large we believe, as the present state of Spain can afford to send, but too contemptible to effect any important object on the vast continent of South America. No notice is taken in these papers of the rumor we mentioned yesterday relative to the confederation of the king of Portugal with the Independents in the Spanish provinces.

EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL PRESS.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

The press is the terror of despots, and we cannot be surprised at their efforts to extinguish the lights it would spread over the continent. Alarmed at the progress made by the "Apostles of Liberty," throughout Germany, the governments of Austria and Prussia contemplate new measures for the destruction of the press; so much for the *Deliverers!*

VIENNA, DEC. 13.

The Prussian counsellor of state, Von Jordan, who is expected this evening, will probably make a long stay here, as his mission is said to embrace very important objects. Among other things, it is stated, that measures will be concerted between our court and that of Prussia, to check the abuses and licentiousness of the press, which threatens Germany with inculpable evils, unless wise and energetic measures are speedily adopted. In order to secure to the nations of Germany the enjoyment of a reasonable liberty of the press, and in general a high degree of civil and political freedom, it is necessary, before all things, to oppose a powerful barrier to the license of the press and lawless insubordination, which begins to shew itself in many places. By the Apostles of Liberty, who now preach everywhere from the house tops, Germany can only be plunged either into the most dreadful anarchy, or the most frightful despotism, either of which would stifle for many years the seeds of improvement in our country.

In Switzerland, it appears, Austria has accomplished her object of extinguishing the press.

ZURICH, DEC. 24.

The diplomatic note from the ministers of France and Austria, which has been transmitted to the council of Berne, to all the different governments of the Cantons, as well as the ob-

ligations of the said council, with respect to the journals and pamphlets, have been taken into consideration by the inferior councils and supreme authorities of most of the Cantons.

The decision which has been distinctly come to, by the Swiss government, is, that nothing shall be published in that country which can give the slightest offence, or, in the least degree, unpleasant to the great powers.

On the 1st inst. we expressed our apprehensions that the *grand duke* of Weimar would be obliged to yield to the remonstrances, supported, as in every case they are known to be, by the bayonets of the *holy alliance*. Unfortunately, our prediction has been verified. The Paris papers of the 3d of this month contain the subjoined paragraph:

"It is asserted in an article from Berlin, dated December 24th, that prince Hardenberg, and the count de Zichy, have had at Weimar a very important explanation with the grand duke, relative to the events at Warberg, and the licentiousness of the works printed in the states of

the royal highness."

The "very important explanation" is but too clearly explained by the following:

"Instead of the *Opposition Paper*, there appeared today the following printed notice:

"By an order of the government of the grand duchy, dated this day, the publication of the *Opposition Paper* is prohibited till further orders.

"Whether, and when, it will be allowed to appear again, time must show."

The Weimar paper, called "The Opposition," was one of the most independent, as well as the most eloquent, on the continent. We are not to wonder then, that the wrath of the despots, the *delivers* of Europe, should be directed against the last light of liberty in the little state of Weimar; one cause of its suppression is believed to be an article on the state of Hanover, and it is said that "the Hanoverian government is one of those which has always been under the greatest terror of the press, and every thing like public discussion of its conduct." The statement in this letter must, on many accounts, have been unpalatable to that government; and perhaps it was found much more easy to make it the foundation of a complaint against the Weimar government, than to return a satisfactory answer to it.

The state of the press in France can be given in a few words. The last accounts from Paris say, the law respecting the journals has been published in the official part of *The Moniteur*, and the *Bulletin des Lois*, in the following words:

"The journals and other periodical works, which treat of political matter and news, cannot appear without the authority of the king, till the end of the session 1818."

It is thus that the *legitimates* have delivered Europe! But, if we mistake not, they are destined to be the victims of their own tyranny.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, dated 14th March, 1818.

"Independent of all the miseries I have described as being inseparable from a residence upon this rock, the insularity of the climate is so great as to excite the most serious apprehensions in my mind for my family. Liver complaints, dysenteries, and bowel affections of the most violent nature, prevail here to a most alarming extent. Perhaps in no given

space of the same extent in the world, is hepatitis so frequently found, or under so formidable appearances, suppuration frequently taking place from the first attack, whilst others are spun out to a more protracted, but equally fatal termination. Not a day passes without our ears being dimmed with the lugubrious sound of the funeral bell, tolling for two or three who have fallen victims to its mortality. Already the heads of the first families in this island have been hurried to the grave by it. During the course of several years' service in India, I have never seen the complaint proceed with such rapid steps to a fatal termination.

Since the arrival of the 66th regiment here in 1816, until the end of 1817, we have buried one hundred men, women, and children, being about one thirteenth part of the whole, and the remainder of the king's troops have lost about 40, independent of the death of the squadron, which amounted to near 60, and those of the St. Helena regiment and inhabitants, which is greater in proportion than would be experienced in either the East or West Indies. What could have induced writers to boast so much of the squalor of this island, I cannot discover, as very few of the natives arrive at the age of 40, and it is peculiarly unfriendly to Europeans, and above all to such as have passed the meridian of life. Few, even of the most temperate of my acquaintance are free from some hepatic affection, to produce which there must be certain inexplicable causes existing in the air and the water, as those of both sexes and of every age who scarcely ever stir out, (and who, consequently, are not exposed to the great change of temperature experienced on ascending the mountains from the town, to which, and to the action of the rays of the sun, the prevalence of the malady was first attributed,) and who lead the most tempestuous lives, are frequently attacked by it. There have been three deaths at Longwood within the last three weeks; amongst them was Bonaparte's steward, Cypriani, a man well known and greatly respected here. All of them by bowel complaints, and it is whispered that his master will soon follow, as he has been labouring under symptoms of liver complaint (produced by the climate, and aggravated by confinement) for some time. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good; at least, we will gain a release from this wretched, unhealthy rock, upon that event taking place."

(London paper.

HALIFAX, July 27.

Of the eight American vessels detected fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia, and sent into this port for adjudication, five were liberated on Friday last, but with the full understanding that the indulgence would not again be granted to them; a certificate to that effect was endorsed upon their registers, and the skipper requested to make it as public as possible for the information of the citizens of the United States engaged in the fisheries. The remaining three, discovered fishing in harbors to the eastward of Halifax, are now libelled, and will very shortly be brought to trial in the court of vice admiralty, where, we have no doubt, they will be condemned.

The lenity thus shown by rear admiral Sir David Milne, to the vessels which he has liberated, must convince the government of the United States of the strong desire he feels to preserve the harmony which at present happily subsists between Great Britain and the United States, and we sincerely hope will co-operate to deter, for the future, American vessels from committing similar trespasses.

At the same time his majesty's subjects in his North American dominions must be satisfied, that it is rear admiral's determination to guard from every infringement and violation those rights to the fisheries which exclusively attach to them.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.

It appears from an edict issued by Christophe, from St. Marks, on the 9th June last, and which has been translated for the Newburyport Herald, that Christophe actually intends to attempt adding that part of Hayti, over which general Boyer presides, to his kingdom; notwithstanding the edict declares his sole object to be to unite the Haytians in one family, without shedding Haytian blood, and to put an end to

of the affair, Chain, while passing the house of Curtis, received some language from him which induced his return, when a severe quarrel took place between them, during which Curtis ordered Chain to depart; who replied that being in the public road he should remain as long as he should think proper; Curtis repeated the order to him to go away, with a threat that he would shoot him if he did not. Chain persisted in remaining, when Curtis raised his gun, took deliberate aim, and shot him through the head, the muzzle of the gun being within a foot of Chain's face; he expired in a few minutes.

Mr. Chain was an industrious young man; he has left a young widow, not quite fifteen years of age, to lament her loss. Curtis was arrested, and held to bail, by the Parish Judge.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

BRITISH REFORM.

From the almost unanimous rejection of the rational and moderate propositions of Sir Francis Burdett in Parliament, to provide for annual elections of members to the house of commons in districts, it is evident that no hope is left of a reform in the British government, except by a revolution. The opposition party have thus demonstrated that they are no better in principle than the ministerialists; that their hostility to the ministry proceeds only from an ambition to get into office; and that they are equally with the court party opposed to the only reformation, annual parliaments, and freedom of elections, which can remedy or subvert the existing evils, the enormous corruptions, in the British government. That a nation so intelligent as many of the English people are, having so great an interest in purifying and making their institutions really free, and in creating an effectual barrier to royal and ministerial encroachments, should so long endure present abuses, and reject the wise and salutary measure of securing to themselves a true and responsible representation in parliament, is evidence of an indolent tameness of acquiescence in the tyranny and profligacy of a few, truly mortifying to the just pride of every man who has any respect for his species. Such slavishness compels us to hope that the reins of despotism in England may be drawn so tight as to become insupportable, and to drive that nation into an assertion of the rights and dignity of men, by the institution of a fair and free representative government.

The attempt of certain French emigrants, to establish for themselves an independent government in the province of Texas, is extremely ridiculous, and will inevitably fail. They have no right to locate themselves in the territory of any other government, and to establish a separate one of their own. A proceeding of this kind, if permitted, would ensure perpetual war and bloodshed between such an establishment and the neighboring people. The Frenchmen to whom lands were granted in Alabama, might with as much propriety establish for themselves an independent government in that territory, as the Frenchmen in Texas have done. We trust that our government will forwarn these gentlemen from persevering in their enterprise, as their establishment would endanger the peace and tranquillity of our borders, and interfere with the just interests of the United States in that quarter. If any of the French, who experienced the liberality of congress in the grant of Alabama lands, be concerned in the Texas project, they merit the severest reprobation.

We will thank some of the pliant editors, who have, with so much flexible facility, after justifying the occupation of Pensacola by Jackson, praised the executive for restoring it, to tell us upon what principle the President can retain Amelia Island, if he cannot retain Pensacola without the authority of congress, or without committing an act of war? Amelia is a part of Florida; Pensacola is no more. Amelia never was a place of refuge for hostile savages, as were Pensacola and St. Marks. The retention of Amelia is therefore without any justification; while the retention of Pensacola and St. Marks would at least be partially justifiable, on the ground of preventing a repetition of Indian incursions, until Spain should place at these posts forces adequate to the repression of savage hostilities on our adjacent frontiers.

Some of the seaport republican prints admit that the restoration of Pensacola is against the public sentiment; and yet they applaud the measure! When the voice of the people is thus disregarded, not only by certain papers professing to be republican, but by the administration itself, we begin to fear in reality that our government "has an avyly squinting," that indeed "it squints towards monarchy." That the blue light federal papers, the Boston stamp journal here, and Mr. Pope's *very good paper*, should eulogize whatever the people disapprove, is not at all surprising; contempt for the public sentiment has always distinguished them. But it is a novel thing for democratic papers to boast of the credit due to administration for adopting an unpopular measure. There are a few nominally republican papers in the hands of worthless editors, who consider the meanest servility to the powers that be as their only chance of sustaining any respectability or influence. Such prints are more pernicious, because they are more influential, than the shameless journals of the would-be aristocracy.

Spain has not considered the retention of Amelia Island as an act of war. Why should she consider the retention of Pensacola in that light? We have no evidence that she would; nor have we had time to ascertain how she would consider it. There is a strange mystery in the

apparently inconsistent conduct of our government in reference to Amelia and Pensacola. There may be some *great state secret* in the affair, into which it does not become the vulgar to pry!

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

We are glad to find that the Carreras were not executed by order of general St. Martin, but by order of the governor of Mendoza some days before the battle of Maijor, on a charge of a conspiracy against the life and government of the said governor. General St. Martin's character remains without a stain.

A proclamation has been issued by the President, declaring that the discriminating tonnage duty on Bremen vessels, and on goods of the produce or manufacture of that place, imported in Bremen vessels into the United States, is discontinued.

The powder mills at St. Jean D'Angely, in France, have recently exploded, destroying nearly the whole extent employed in the manufactory, and throwing down or essentially injuring 150 houses in the neighboring villages of Pauleigne and St. Nazaire. A great many citizens were killed and buried under the rubish.

The Cumberland Bank of Portland, in the district of Maine, was lately entered at night, and robbed of 200,000 dollars. The robbers were Manly, Dela, and a captain Rolfe. Manly has been put into jail, and Rolfe has shot himself after confessing, and making a discovery. All the money of every description has been recovered.

A gang of counterfeiters have been lately taken up at Cincinnati. The names of those committed, are Reddington, Oney, Bannon, Hawkins, Talbot, Moore and Avery. They had notes on the Bank of Kentucky and several of the Banks of Cincinnati, and others in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York and Tennessee.

John Moore has been executed for the murder of Sylvester Combs, near Mountsterling. A scite for the University of Virginia has been fixed on in Albemarle county.

An interesting work, entitled "Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo," by himself, is stated in Paris letters to be in existence, and extracts privately circulated in that city. General Savary Duke of Rovigo, was minister of police under Napoleon, and held various other civil and military stations. He therefore must be able to shed much light on the secret history and politics of imperial France.

Two or three works have lately appeared in Germany, the object of which is to show that the dependence of that country on England, for manufactures and merchandise, can and ought to be destroyed.

A duty of four dollars is to be henceforth levied on every foreign and Spanish vessel entering the ports of Cuba, *for the support of the inquisition!* Ought foreign nations to submit to such a duty?

Many of the republican papers appear indignant at the appointment to a clerkship in one of the public offices at Washington, of a well known *British hooligan*, to the exclusion of worthy and competent Americans. The person alluded to, Stephen Cullen Carpenter, has made himself notoriously odious by his unparliamentary abuse of our republican institutions, and during the plenitude of party, it is generally believed he was held in pay by the British ministry.—If the government have embraced a *viper*, he will most unquestionably bite.

The state of Maryland does not appear to participate in the era of good feelings, and wholly dissents from any "amalgamation of parties." The political engines are preparing for an engagement on the old basis of republican and federalist. The light troops are skirmishing, and some squibs are played off from the battery of the press.

A number of enterprising persons, in Salem and Gloucester, have embarked in the enterprise of attempting, at last, the capture of the great Sea Serpent, who is daily devouring myriads of their native fish, and driving others from the shore, to seek shelter, where no such animals have visited. A richer reward would follow the capture of this strange and curious animal, than the proudest reward which has followed our naval conquests.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

CHRISTOPHE is menacing that place with 15,000 men. The reign of King Boyer has not been as popular as that of Petion. Christophe remained encamped about 14 leagues from Port-au-Prince. The troops which marched from Aux Cayes to assist in the defence of Port-au-Prince had returned, their services not being deemed necessary at the latter place.

HAMILTON, the murderer of major Birdsell, has been delivered over to the civil authority, and will probably have his trial in October.

The Albany Argus states, that general Scott, whose office it was to appoint a court martial, referred to the Secretary of War for instructions, and was directed to deliver the prisoner up to be tried by the civil authority. As there are various rumors of an aggravated nature, assigning causes of provocation on the part of Hamilton, to perpetrate the horrid deed, it is a duty we owe to the deceased, to state that no cause can be assigned. Even the wretched himself does not offer any thing as an excuse.

So far from it, that he stated explicitly to the editor of the Albany Register, that he had never been ill used by the Major, nor had ever received any unjust treatment at his hands.

A Paris paper of the 25th of June states, that M. POLEVICI, ambassador of Russia to the United States, had just arrived there, from whence he would proceed to his destination.

He was formerly ambassador of Russia to London.

A letter from Cadiz states that four Patriot privateers are literally blockaded that port, and made captures in sight of the walls!

The sales of Public lands, at Huntsville, in the Alabama territory, closed on the 18th ult.

The body of land offered at this sale is represented to be of an inferior quality, yet,

such appears to be the desire to emigrate to the western and south-western country, or to

acquire land in those quarters, that the sales were well attended, and the choice tracts con-

tested for with avidity by the bidders. These sales, it is stated, amounted to about 400,000 dollars.

The Harmony Society have, within a very few years, made extensive purchases of public lands in Indiana, on the east bank of the Wabash, about thirty miles above its confluence with the Ohio. We are assured that,

from a field of one hundred and fifty acres,

they had reaped, this year, six thousand bushels of wheat, being at the rate of forty bushels an acre. The land cost them two dollars an acre. In England, land is worth 20 or 30 years' purchase!! In Indiana, a single acre pays about twenty times the price of the land.

Mr. Wooler, editor of the Black Dwarf, and Mr. Cobbett, are rival candidates for Coventry, for a seat in the British Parliament. At one of the meetings held for the purpose of recommending the former gentleman to the suffrages of the electors, the speaker said, it might be some satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Wooler to know, that out of four hundred Coventry men, more than one half were willing to go even barefooted, to vote for him; and it would really seem, from what followed, that he had not misrepresented their zeal; before the meeting dispersed, the friends of Mr. Wooler tore down the poll of their opponents, and a battle royal ensued, in which there were, of course, many broken heads.—

At length some of the most active of the Wool-

er party were seized and lodged in the watch house; but those who remained outside immediately rallied, unroofed the prison, and set their friends once more at liberty. What followed at the next day's polling, we are yet to learn.

Execution of the Murderers of Fuadés.—A telegraphic description, says a Paris paper of the 6th of June, "announced yesterday that Bastide, Jausion, and Colard, were executed at Albi on Wednesday last."

Il costo del Kaleidoscope.—An optician at Paris has received orders to make a Kaleidoscope, the price of which will be no less than 20,000 francs. Instead of the usual bits of glass, there will be placed in it topazes, rubies, emeralds, and other brilliant and precious stones. It is to be sent as a present to a foreign court.

It is said in the Savannah Republic, that that captain Owen Wharton, who had been arrested for trial, in September, escaped from Millidgeville on the night of the 27th ultimo.

The Philadelphia papers state that a two ton steam boat is nearly completed in that port, which is intended to ply as a regular packet between there and Havana.

A Pelican has lately been shot in Virginia, and deposited in the Museum at Richmond. It is said to be the first ever killed in Virginia, and the second ever known to visit the waters of that state.

Mr. Iredale, has transferred the establishment of the "Glasgow Patriot" to Mr. Albert A. James.

We have received the first No. of the "The Laurel," by John Spencer, printed at Mount Sterling Ky.

The "Weekly Messenger," published at Russellville, Ky. has been transferred to Mr. Putman Ewing.

Methodists.—From the first of January to the last of April, there have been one thousand one hundred white members added to the Methodist Society in Baltimore.

A motion has been made in the Court of King's Bench, for a mandamus to the Directors of the Bank of England, requiring them to make a Dividend of all the Bank profits, supposing there is a surplus capital. A rule to show cause was granted.

Five hundred families from Wales and the northern and western parts of Scotland, arrived at the ports of Greenock and Glasgow, on the 1st of May, for the purpose of emigrating to America. They were compelled to form an encampment upon the banks of the Clyde, where the novelty of the sight attracted a number of spectators.

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RICHMOND, (Va.) August 4. It is said that the United States are bound to redeem the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Louisiana Stock, amounting to about 72 millions of dollars—held principally by the Messrs. Barings, of London. For this purpose, the Treasury has called upon the U. S. Bank—the Bank upon its Offices, for various proportions. The Office in Richmond deems it expedient to call upon its debtors, and to curtail their paper; say near 25 per cent. in 16 weeks. The Bank of Virginia, in its turn, has determined to curtail its negotiable notes, of all descriptions, 5 per cent.

NEW-ORLEANS, AUGUST 4.

On Thursday last the naval officer and surveyor of the port of New-Orleans were sentenced by the parish court to twelve hours imprisonment, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars each, for a contempt in taking and detaining a Negro girl that had been judicially sequestered, and also for a contempt in open court, by filing a disrespectful answer to a rule to show cause why they should not be attached.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Chew, the collector of the customs, was brought up for a contempt of the same tribunal in detaining a Negro girl, who had been sequestered, and on Saturday purged himself, by his answers to the interrogatories propounded by the attorney-general, and was accordingly discharged.

QUEBEC, JULY 30. His majesty's ship Iphigenia, Hyde Parker captain, east anchor in this port yesterday afternoon, having on board his grace the duke of Richmond, governor general of British North America; sir Peregrine Maitland, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, and their respective families and suites.

James Hughes was not a mere lawyer. He added ornament to his legal knowledge, by the cultivation of polite literature. His extensive reading, his general information, his refined taste, and his acquaintance with human nature, rendered his conversation interesting and instructive, and his society desirable. But it was neither in his character as an orator, a lawyer, a scholar, a politician, or a social companion, that his chief excellence consisted. It was in the more responsible and important relation of a husband and a father—the terms of a heart rent family speak his domestic virtues:

Multis ille bonus Nebris, occidit:

Nudis fibulor, quam illis.

HON.

THE LATE MR. HUGHES.

The following Resolution was adopted by the Members of the Bar in this place:

"The members of the Lexington Bar having received the melancholy intelligence of the death of their distinguished fellow citizen, James Hughes, esq. whose talents and virtues had elevated him to the highest rank in the profession of the law; as a tribute to his memory, and to the community he was regulating real estate in this community. No doubt is entertained that his talents, his high reputation, and the esteem of his fellow citizens, would have secured to him the highest popular promotions, had it comported with his wishes to aspire to eminence in political life.

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HON.

FOR SALE.

TWO likely NEGRO GIRLS, 10 or 12 years

of age. For reference, enquire at this office.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 28-31.

GROCERIES.

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit: Tea, coffee, chocolate, Loaf, lump and brown sugars, Spices of every description, Raisins, figs, pecones and rice, Mustard, Scotch rappe and mockabau snuffs, Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle, Claret wines, rum, rum, Jamaica spirits, French and peach brandy, and whiskey, Spanish and common cigars, Tobacco, also M'Quie's do, Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings, Codfish, by the barrel, Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Views. We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.

DOWNING & GRANT.

July 17—tf

SMITH & TOBD.

Exclusive of their general assortment of GROCERIES, lately received by the steam boats *Atua* and *Gov. Shely*, ARE NOW RECEIVING, By the steam boat *Vesuvius* and barge *Independence*, FIFTY Hds. best ORLEANS SUGAR 20 bbls. ditto ditto 5 boxes Havana ditto 40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE 5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS 15 bbls. MOLASSES 4 boxes BIRMFSTONE 9 boxes TIN PLATES 5 bags ALSPICE 8 bags PEPPER 6 gr. casks London Part. Tenerife WINE 100 lbs. LOG WOOD 20 full bbls. MACKAREL 20 gr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING 25 boxes RAISINS, first quality 20 boxes best CLARET WINE. All of which will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the eastward—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only. Lexington, June 19, 1818—tf

New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT J. GATEWOOD HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW OPENING, At his Store in Lexington, AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE, THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by himself, from the cash houses and at auction, he will be enabled to sell them as low, if not lower, than goods brought to this market. Lexington, July 10, 1818—tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co. (In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)

HAVE on hand, a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE, GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE. Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. All of which will be sold on the best terms. Lexington, Feb. 21—tf

HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO. ARE OPENING A GROCERY STORE, In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington.

Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR, OF THE FIRST QUALITY, CORN MEAL & BRAN, FROM THE STEAM MILL, of ROBERT HUSTON & CO.—ALSO, WINE Salt Brandy Pepper Spices Gin Cheese Whiskey Raisins Sugar Almonds Coffee Spanish and Common Cigars Tea Chocolates Chewing Tobacco & A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES, Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given. They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—tf

NEW GOODS.

Higgins & Pritchett, HAVE just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE, Suitable for the approaching season; which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. AMONG WHICH ARE Turkey, Brussels, and Stars Carpeting, A few sets Surveyor's best instruments, New Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail. ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CUT & WROUGHT NAILS. Lexington, May 15—tf

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price. August 23—tf

William W. Howell & Co. No 167 Market street, Philadelphia.

HAVE just received by the Ships Jane, Diana and Ibernia, a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE;

Consisting of Cutlery, Brass Ware, Locks of all kinds, Buttons, Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or the usual credit. July 11, 1818. Aug 7—tf

LEGHORN BONNETS.

Mrs. S. SUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she has just received from PHILADELPHIA, A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND

WHITE CHIP BONNETS,

WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexington, where they are invited to call, and see for themselves.

N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of respectable connexions, are wanted as APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10—tf

GROCERIES.

Smith and Todd, Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shely,

A fresh assortment of the various articles IN THE GROCERY LINE, WHICH they offer at low prices to wholesale or retail customers, at their store on Cheapside. One of the firm selected the articles in the Orleans' market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best quality.

May 29—tf

REMOVAL.

Thomas E. Boswell & Co. HAVE removed from Short street, to that large and convenient store, corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs.

J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite the Branch Bank of the United States, where they have on hand a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE, Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance.

And they are now receiving an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS, Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced prices.

Lexington, April 17, 1818—tf

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Smith and Todd, Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shely,

A fresh assortment of the various articles IN THE GROCERY LINE, WHICH they offer at low prices to wholesale or retail customers, at their store on Cheapside. One of the firm selected the articles in the Orleans' market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best quality.

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